NEW YORK BARALD, YUNGOWN AND AND WAR

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING FELEGRAPHS.

**AIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND** 

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA AT QUEBEC.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS. Important Declaration of Lord Clarendon

in Parliament.

MR. DALLAS NOT TO BE DISMISSED.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

Rejection of the Kansas Bill in the House.

Unexpected Defeat of the Nigger Worshippers.

Plan for the Admission of Kansas Introduced in the Senate,

Arrival of the North America at Quebec-The News from Europe.

QUEDEC, June 30, 1856. The screw steamship North America, from Liverpool, on thr 18th inst., passed the Du Loup river at 10 o'clock thismorning and reached here this evening

The American difficulty is likely to be settled amicably, and Mr. Palins will not be dismissed.

In the House of Lords, on Monday evening, the 16th

the Earl of Clarendon stated in reply to the Earl of Derby,

The funds rose slightly in consequence.

that it was not the intention of the government to advise her Majesty to suspend diplomatic relations with the Uni-This approuncement was received with loud cheers The Earl of Derby expressed his satisfaction at the state

ment, but he regarded the course taken by the government as humiliating, and as acknowledging that they had

Lord Clarendon appealed to the House not to join th Earl of Derby in pressing the question; and the subject then dropped.

In the Liverpool cotton market, on Monday, the sales nounted to 12,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000 at prices kd. higher than the closing rates of the previous Eciday. The advance made on Saturday, of which Tuesday the market became dull, the business being retricted to 5.000 bales, and the quotations receded to those current on Friday.

vin some articles. Corn is called 1s. a 2s. higher. Western canal flour is quoted 35s.: Philadelphia, 36s. 37s.; Canadian, 36s. 6d. a 37s. Red wheat, 10s. 3d.

The state of trade in Manchester and the manufac

(The prevalence of a storm suspended telegraphing from Quebec, and we were unable to get more than the above meagre despatch.—Rec.]

## Return of the Chicago Emigrants to Kansas.

Contlemen have arrived here from Kansas who report. concerning the disarming of the Chicago company at Lexthat from three to five hundred Missourians and South Carolinians, who had been driven from Kansas by Col. Sumper, together with some of the citizens of Lexingn, gathered at the landing, armed with cannon, and threatened to fire the boat if their demand was not complied with. Under these circumstances, the Captain of aly way to prevent the destruction of the boat Sr. Louis, June 28, 186.

By the steamer Edinburg from Weston, Mo., we learn that when the steamer Star of the West, with the Chicago company on board, arrived at Weston, a large party of men boarded the vessel and arrested the entire company for the purpose of escorting them back the same way they came, it being resolved that they should not be per mitted to enter the Territory. 87. Lovis, June 30, 1856.

The Chicago company which was disarmed at Lexing ton, arrived at Alten od their return on Saturday even ing. The Republican (pro-slavery), makes the following statement concerning them :- It is reported that the conpany offered the captain \$1,000 not to land at Lexin a warehouse for safe keeping, and a receipt given for them. During the scene, no hard words passed. On the arrival of the boat at Kansas, Sheriff Jones, wan a company of thirty South Carolinians, boarded, and on the way aboard, and after learning what had occurred, they demanded an audience of the leaders of the company, whom they informed that orders had been given to disband all armed parties in the Territory, and that they had better return home. The Chicagoians considered the advice whole company had determined to return. When the boat touched at the latter place, a large erowd assembled on shore, but being informed that the party had concluded not to land, but to proceed to Weston and return in the boat; they were satisfied, and made no further demonstrations, but sent an escort with the company to Weston, where the emigrants made no attempt to land they having given up all idea of settling in Kansas. The committee appointed to eacort the company back report that on the passage down the sitar of the West met the steamer Sultana on her way up with forty more members of the same company. The paid secretly, by Chicago, \$100 each for going to Kansas, a part of the money to be expended in arms and ammunition, and the remainder remitted after landing at their destination. Thirty days' provisions were also provided. After leaving Alton, the company found that the contract would not be fulfilled, which caused much dissatisfaction

The Star of the West has put back on her return trip, and will land the Chicago company at Alton, Illinois. They are conducted back under guard of a party of South Carolinians, and being unarmed, there is no danger of a

A METHODIST CONFERENCE BROKEN UP—THE PRESID-ING OFFICER TARRED AND FRATHERED AND AN OLD

Cincago, June 30, 1856. Andrew county, Missouri, on the 14th inst., received or de, s from a number of pro-slavery men to adjourn immediately, and leave the State. Not complying with the order, a mob assembled, entered the church, and took the presiding officer and tarred and feathered him. A old man who attempted to prevent the outrage was sho

Congressional Nomination in Illinois. Cmcsgo, June 30, 1856. The republicans of the Fifth district of this State have nominated for Congress Jackson Grimshaw, of Pike

The Weather.

Atnany, June 30, 1866. To-day the thermometer here stands at 94 degrees in

the shade; yesterday, 9914. Destructive Fire at Camden, N. Y.

Unica, June 30, 1856. The business portion of the village of Camden, Openta county, was destroyed by fire last night.

UMPH OF THE CONSERVATIVES—JUDGE DOUGLAS' OF GEN. GADSDEN FOR MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, June 80, 1856. The defeat of the nigger worshippers in the House to day was unexpected by them, and they feel greatly disconcerted. Mr. Goode's motion to re-consider was made under a misapprehension, and will be withdrawn to voted in the majority can be found to renew it. It is thus seen that the conservative element is stronger, even it doubtedly pass both Houses.

Senator Douglas reported his bill to-day. It is sin lar to Mr. Toombs' bill, but is quite lengthy. It provide to realling a convention to form a State constitution for November. The Convention is to meet on a first Monday of Fecember, so that the constitution be adopted and the State admitted at the next section of the Congress. Five commissioners are to be appointed to registry of white male citizens residing in the Terror at the

time of the passage of the act. ised him to state, that in selecting Comissioners all sections and the different parties of the country shall be fairly presented, by the choice of men of the highest standing and different shades of opinion. The bill will probably the Senate will not adjourn until the bill shall have b

of this bill by the House highly probable.

General Gadsden left last evening for Mexico. The Pre sident requested him to return to that country as soon as possible: therefore, the stories in reference to his being

here to-night. The front of the City Hall was splendidly dorned; the flag which Lafayette presented to Washington was exhibited and received with choose Cannon

Senator Crittenden was among the speakers Mr. Prooks appeared before the Criminal Court this morning, accompanied by Messrs. Orr and Keitt, but the witnesses had been discharged until further notice, owing to the District Attorney having received a note from Mr mer, saying his physician did not think it prudent for bim to attend at present, owing to the condition of his

# THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The bill authorizing the issue of an addititional number

of arms for the use of California passed. THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS. Mr. Dorglas, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the various bills relative to affairs in Kanses, made a voluminous report on the subject. It contains an elaborate argument in favor of the new bill accompanying the report, which provides for the appointment of five Commissioners to be selected [by the President] from different sections of the Union, to repreday, at the place most convenient for the inhabitants of aid Territory, to hear all complaints, examine witnesses e previously printed and generally circulated through th of the Presidential election, and the conernment, which shall be of republican form. Kanen that no law shall be enforced in the Territory right of the people to bear arms, &c. It also provides punishment for illegal voting, or fraud and violence at purpose. The main point is, that the persons designated census as the present inhabitants of the Territory, shall decide all points in dispute at a fair election, without fraud or violence, or any other improper influence. All the white male inhabitants over 21 years of age are to be allowed to vote, if they have resided in the Territory three months previous to the day of election, and no other test shall be required; no oath to sup-

port the Fugitive Slave law or any other law, nor any Mr. Pototas gave notice that he would ask for a vote

## House of Representatives.

THE ADMISSION OF KANNAR.

Mr. Gsow, (nigger worshipper) of Pa., made the closing speech in favor of the bill for the immediate admission of Kaneas into the Union, and in opposition to all substitutes

for the measure under consideration. Mr. Strucks, (national) of Ga., moved to re-commit the bill to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to report instead thereof the substitute which he had of fered, providing for the appointment of five persons by the President to make an enumeration of the inhabitants

the view of electing a convention for the formation of a State constitution, &c. Mr. Dunn, (nigger worshipper) of Ind., moved, as an pendment, that the committee be required to report a bill restoring the Missouri compromise.

of the Territory, and an apportionment of districts, with

The amendment was adopted by seven majority, as

The motion to recommit, with instructions, as amended,

-Dunn and Harrison. A motion to recommit without instructions was also re-

jected, by 101 aves against 109 nave. Mr. Joxes, (dem.) of Tenn., moved to lay the bill on

Negatived by one majority. The main question was then taken, and the bill rejected by one majority, the vote being as follows:-

Ynas—Messers Abright, Allton, Ball, Barber, Bennett N. V., Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Hisa, Bahaw, Brenton, Bullinghom, Burlingame, Campbell of Clarke of N. V., Clark, Jr., of Calwaon, Coffax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Dam Davis of Messe, Day, Dean, Dewit, Dick, Dickson, By Durfee, Edic, Edwards, Emrie, Fiagler, Galloway, Giddin

friends exhibited signs of disappointment.

city, to attend the State Convention to morrow. Among them are Major Cobb, President of the State Council, A mont men appear confident of having at least two-thirds of the Convention. On the question of nominating a State ticket there is a difference of opinion.

# SOUTHERN MAIL-THE STRAIGHT WHIGS.

Валтиони, June 30, 1856. New Orleans papers of Tuesday are at hand. The Whig Convention for this city assembled to-night and adopted a resolution that no delegate should be elected to represent Baltimore in the proposed Whig Nationa Convention. No preference was indicated for Mr. Fill

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Finiadelphia, June 30, 1856.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State ives, 8334; Reading Realirond, 40; Long Island Railroad, 13; Morris Canal, 1436; Pennsylvania Railroad, 4634.

Albany, June 30, 1856.

The markets are dull. Corn—48c for Jamaged, and 52c, for sound. Sales to-day, 10,000 bushels.

BUTFALTO, June 30, 1856.

Flour is in good shipping demand; sales 3,000 bushels, at \$450 for common Michigan; \$550 for good Canadian; \$5575 a \$6 for choide to extra Ohio. Wheat is firmer; sales 16,000 bushels, at \$110 for Chicago spring; \$118 for Sheboygan club; \$125 for fair white Milwaukie, and \$143 for very choice. Corn frimer; sales 45,000 bushels, at 36c a 37c, for unsound, and 41c. a 42c, for sound. Oats, 3225c. Whiskey, 29c. Canal freights, 144/c. for corn, and 18c. for what, to New York.

Oswesso, June 30—P. M.

Wheat is in good demand. Sales to-day, 40,000 bushels at \$1 20 for white Ohio, alloat, \$125 for Chicago winter, and \$1 55 for white Canadian. Corn 11 quiet and rye steady. Sales of 3000 bushels Canadian at 70c. Canal

wheat is in good demand. Sales to-day, 40,000 bushels at \$1.20 for white thio, alloat, \$1.25 for thicago winter, and \$1.55 for white Canadian. Corn 1; quiet and ryc steady. Sales of 3000 bushels Canadian at 70c. Canal freights are higher, wheat being 14c and sorn 1135c, a 12c. to New York. Lake innorts for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, 3000 bbls. flour, 141,500 bushels of wheat, and 63,500 bushels of corn. Canal experts during the same time, 4,000 bbls. flour, 37,500 bushels wheat, 13,000 bushels of corn, and 6,000 bushels of type.

Cincaco, June 30—P. M.
Shipments of whent to-day, 17,000 bushels to Oswego,
Corn is firm at 373/2c. a 40c. Shipments to Buttalo, 30,
000 bushels, to Oswego, 12 500 bushels, and to Ogdensburg, 13,000 bushels. Oats are firm. Shipments to
Buttalo, 20,000 bushels.

### Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1856. The Great California Land Scheme in Congress-Bill Get Rid of the Checks Imposed in 1851 on the Board of Claims-The United States District Courts to be Depriced of the Revisory Powers which they Possess-More Scheming and Jobbing in Prospect.

The great California land scheme now before Congress.

by which the investigation of the United States Supreme Court is to be avoided, and all other courts ignored the exclusive and final decision of the Board of Commisoners there and the ipse dirit of the Surveyor General

person or persons claiming ands in the State of Califor-nia, as aforesaid, and whose claim or claims have been or shall be confirmed as aforesaid, by the said Commiss soners or by the said District Court for the district in which such lands are respectively situated, or by

The Judiciary Committee of the House have reported

the bill back, with an amendment confining its operation to decisions prior to the first of January, 1856. It will be seen that this measure, if successful, throws

to the decisions of the Board, and not only takes away the to the decisions of the Board, and not only takes away the appeal to the Supreme Court, but also to the United States District Courts in California. It is true that the policy of the government should be liberal, and that so long as substantial justice is done, there may be no necessity of compelling the claimants to come to Washington and prove their titles before the Supreme Court. But this argument does not net the objection to doing away with all supervisory power as to the acts of the Board of Commissioners, by abolishing the appeal to the United States Courts in California.

by abolishing the appeal to the United States Courts in California.

The public cannot have forgotten the universal edium which the acts, opinions and eccisions of the Beard to adjust the claims against Mexico met with. Not only were the charges openly made of corruption, but the most extraordinary proceedings were proved. The notonious Gardner claim was not the most singular exhibiting as it did—to stigmatise it by no harsher epithets—a degree of ignorance and utter regardlessness of the interests of the government truly disgraceful. We make no such charges against the California Beard, but we do say that it is not proper to invest them with the power to do wrong, and we maintain that the extraordinary exertions to take the whole matter out of the hands of the courts, and the secresy and moneyed influence brought to bear in Congress to effect this object, leave it open to the gravest asspicion. It was supposed the buil would be slipped through last week, and now, it is the first in order as soon as the House re assembles for business.

The rumors which are flying about are to the effect that a large amount of money has been raised and that aufficient members have been "secured" to ensure its

passage. We trust, however, that the whole matter will be ri-We trust, however, that the whole matter will be rigidly investigated. Surely there are some men in the present Congress who have nerve enough to downed at least that the bill shall not be smuggled through, and to insist upon such guards being thrown around it as will remove the Beard from the contaminating influences which have always been brought to bear upon similar organizations. Do not take away from the United States Dissrict Courts in California the revising powers which they now, postess Let the work of this Congress show at least one hones act on the statute book, so that the lover of his country and its institutions may not be compelled to hang hichead in shame at the unter depravity of she times.

We will recur again to this matter, and watch its progress and the actors in it.

The Court of Claims—Its Extraordinary Decisions—Dis-agreement of Congress Thereix—Its Probable Abolish

intend to pay much attention to the decisions of the Court of Claims, as fully one half of the bills sent in by that court have been reported upon unfavorably by the House Committee. This is but a poor sequence to the somewhat inflated ideas the court has of its importance and couse uence. Whilst the terms of the law which established the ourt are explicit in showing that it was simply intended to constitute a tribunal for the examination of the facts and the law bearing upon the different claims, and the procentation of a report embodying the information thus obtained,

and disappointment which now exist in the minus of claimants.

The establishment of a court for the adjustment of the The celablishment of a court for the adjustment of the higher class of claims, which rest principally upon existing laws, with an appeal to the Supreme Court for final adjustment, might be of some service—but the presenteour, which possesses merely an investigating power, seems only to accumulate difficulties and expenses in the pockets of the poor claimant seeking relief at the hands of Congress. A very strong feeling prevails in favor of its abolishment.

The Enlishment Question-Private Letter from Mr. Dallas-

Bill, de., de. The despatches by the Asia received by the State Department contain nothing of interest that has not already appeared in the HERALD. A private letter from Mr. Dal that our Minister looks upon his dismissal as almost cer-tain; but adds that powerful influence is at work with the British ministry for his retention, which may possibly succeed. He further states that the people of

At an informal consultation of the black republicans, held yesterday, on the subject of acjournment, it was resolved to take up the Senate resolution upon that subject to-morrow, and to amend the same by selecting the tenth of August, which the Senate will accept.

The final vote wid be taken to-morrow upon Mr. Grow's bill for the immediate admission of Kanasa into the Union. Upon counting noises the republicans are doubtful whether they will be able to carry their measure. The Pacific wagon road, which has passed the Senate, will be adopted by an almost unanimous vote by the House, having been the pet measure of all the Presidential Conventions.

Senator Douglas will report forthwith a new project for the admission of Kansas, upon a basis which will anite the conservatives of both houser.

The Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee-Kissing Goes by Favor-Buriness of the Session-Forney's In-fluence over Buchanan-Profits which he Hopes to Make out of the Succession-Composition of the Next Kitchen Catinet-General Galsden to Return to Mexico, de., de.

Messrs, Howard and Sherman, of the Kansas Investi gating Committee, have furnished to certain friends of heirs in Congress copies of their intended report, as far as prepared, thus enabling the parties favored time to prepare speeches for the debate which probably will ow the presentation of the report. All the outrages committed, and the illegal votes given, are placed to the account of the pro-slavery party and their agents. But annoyance of Sumner, Greeley and Company, who are to be deprived of their hobby by the South's decision to pass ome bill putting at rest all further sgitation on

of the bills for rairoads, patents, reforme, &c., which may be likely to provoke debate, and, at this stage of the smshort session, when, in the confusion of the moment, the same can be hurried through without receiving due attention in the House. These short sessions are singularly favorable to the success of plans and schemes for robbing polics and burthens which it requires aimost ages after to get clear of.

Forney's hold upon Buchanan is even stronger than

the Herant has represented it to be. He defaulty asserts his influence over the democratic nomines for the Presidency, and will allow of no change in the political programme, which he has marked out for Pennsylvania. Not satisfied with overawing one State, he has, quietly arranged matters for the election to the next Cengress of his immediate favorites, commencing with Mr. Daniel Sickles, who is "bound" to heat Gen. Walbridge. Mr. Forney claims pro-emmence of the leaders of the Empire Club, a libel which I will venture to say Capt. Rynder's will not permit to pass by without contradiction. Next to the election of Mr. Buchanan, it is all important to Forney that the thirty lith Congress should be made up of men of easy virtue, and to this end the chairman of the State Central Committee of Ferneylvania has addressed private letters to about every state of the Union.

Forney is in for a big business under Buchanan, his success with this administration only laving whetted his nted it to-be

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1854. The Way to Conduct the Kansas Carpaign.

One of the richest and meet curious desugnants of the Campbell, of Ohta, in his reply to Mr. Staphens, of Georgia. Mr. Campbail commented at length upon the paper as he read its contents, line by line, but, without naming its author. Curiosity was excited throughout, the hall, and yet no was dared inquire the ceigin of the precious norcean until Mr. Campbell explained that it was handed to him on the memorable night preceding the passage of the Kansas-Subraska act, at about 10.0 clock. Col. Benton bad been requested by the opponents of the bill to retire, as they were sufficiently strong to make the fight without him if he would furnish the programme for the struggies. This he did, and ammediasely prepared and handest to Mr. Campbell the document, a literal copy of which Paulajoin for the benefit of those who feel a curiosity to learn how great political measures are met and opposed in the national Sanhedrias. While Mr. Campbell has been guilty of no violation of confidence in giving this characteristic production to the people, it will, neverglapless, prove Colonel Beaton's death warrant in Missouri, where he is now a candidate for gubernatorial honors. But for the document itself, which, without delling an "it" or crossing a "it" reads as follows:—

GENERAL PLAN FOR ALL THE SPECIES OF THIS NEEDS.

THE GRAND NOVERSOT.

1. Vehement attack. No argument about Missouri compremise. A general charge against the authors of the bill to propagate slavery and by every means known to power, and the end of all policy at home and abroad.

2. Specifications under the general charges; and under this head Gastadon's mission to get a broad-side of Mexico: Sourc's to get Cuba or a fight. War with France and spain—alliance with Russia; all offices at home given to ton had been requested by the oggonents of the bill to

nulliflers and slavery propagandists; all appointments abroad the same. Bedinger trying to eas vert Admiral Napier, and making no more impressive than if he had been singing "Old han Tucker." All Judges to be nulliflers, especially the twelve new federal Judges how to be created, and to legislate for zlavery under the pretext of judicial decision. The six frigates for the Eulea war, army and navy to be increased for the Cuda war.

SECOND PART OF THE PROSENS.

Vehemest declaration against the conduct of the admirators in the superssing all the business to push this propagandist policy. Enumerate the President's recommendations in his message—also the appropriation this exist. All specifies should be short—lifteen or twenty minutes—not argumentative but denumentative. The grand motivation indicated by Sewell should be commented upon—with semands to tell what that movement is to be.

The Missing New York Mails.

Mention has already Deen mode in the Amazo, it'll New Criems for New York, of the dates of May Sth and 20th, and from Bebile, Ala., of the 21st. These mails York merchants, in bank notes, drafts, checks, &c.; and as soon as the supposed robseries became kirwa at the Post Office Department the Postumster General gave musters and mail contractors along the whole line of the route, to institute the most searching investgation as to driver, by the name of Lovelace, who had formerly been of money, &c. A somewhat questionable reputation gave was formed to entrap iim, if possible, if he really was
the guilty party. One of the most reliable drivers upon
this route was let into the secret, and it was arranged
that he should be dismissed for an alleged cause, and that
he should in the presence of Lovelace, with when he was
slightly acquainted, cenoainee his former employer, by
whom Lovelace had also been previously discharged.
"A fellow felling makes us wondrous kind." This and
sundry other considerations soon made them fast
and confidential friends. The chief object was toaccertain the amount and nature of the funds in Lovelace's possession; and as part of this plan, his companion
had been furnished with quite a large amount of money.
But a few days had clapsed before they found themselves
on a regular "bender," and while is this hapin mood,
when men are willing it ever to-make a display of their
riches, L.'s companion, taking the advantage of the presence of a number of spectators, beasted that he would
show more mency than any man in the crowd. Lovelace promptly accepted the challenge, and a bet of \$500
was soon "trumped up," and the stakes placed in the
hands of one of the bystanders. A display of the 'meedful' promptly followed. Our latest discharged Jehu
down with \$1,000 to begin with, which was instantly covered by Lovelace, who said he would go him "\$500 better." which sum was promptly added on both sides.
Fluding that this had nearly exhausted the "pile" of his
antagonbt, with an air of triumph Lovelace poured out
the "rags" till the amount had reached some \$4,006. He

vered by Lovelace, who said he would go him "\$500 better," which sum was promptly added on both sides. Finding that this had nearly exhausted the "pile" of his antagonet, with an air of triumph Lovelace poured out the "rags" till the amount had reached some \$1,066. He of course was silowed to pecket the stakes, but his good lock was destined to be very short lived, for his arrest quickly followed.

When charged with the mail robberies, he stoutly denied all knowledge of them, but subsequently admitted that the funds in his possession came from that source, but that they had been placed in his hands by his late temporary associate, who he declared had "done" all the robberies, and informed him where he had secreted some more of the proceeds, as well as a part of the rilled mail pouches. On repairing to the place designated, money, draits and two of the bugs were found.

Lovelace has been fully committed for trial, and measures are being taken to restore the property recovered to the rightful owners. It is not yet fully known in what manner these bold robberies were effected.

Departure of General Gadulen—Ris Lengthy Interview with the President—Intrigues for his Result—The Old Pellow Becapes with a Rent in his Breeches—Prospects of a Senatorial Locatingation—Successors to the Gadulen Legation.

Gen. Gadsden left here this moraing, and speculation of a set to whether the old gentlemen has sloped for his asset at Mexico, or simply for his home at Penlieo. Cerat Mexico, or simply for his home at Pitalico. Certainly he had yesterday a very long interview with the nied admission at the White House. Robles and Haro are still here, and, notwithstanding the intense heat of less feel very excellent over the presumed success of The knowing ones here are completely my stifled by the relief of impaired health, and then, when he was, on the eve of returning to his post, forcing him to attend on di plomatic duty at the capital of his own country,

It is generally believed that all the antegonisms be-

The Presidency.

LETTER PRIME OPEN. PERMONT.

New York, June 30, 1856.

GENTIEREN—I received with deep sensibility your communication informing me that a convention. If my fellow-citizens, recently association in this city, have nominated, the third candidate for the highest office it, the gift of the American people; and I desire through yas to offer to the members of that body, and to their respective constituencies, my grantfule addressed eigenent for his destinguished expression of confidence. In common with all value are interested in the vegitare of the occulary, I had been strongly impressed by the generous spirit of conciliation which influences the action of your assembly and characteristics. yen have communicated the rank. In the manner a which you have communicated the rank. In this coupse no sacrifice of opinion on any side becomes necessary.

I shalid a few days be ablade transmit you a paper, designed for all purties engaged in our cause, in which, i present to the country my news of the leaving subjects, which are new put in issue, in the context for the Presidence. Any confidence in the ontext for the Presidence. Any confidence in the outest for the Presidence. Trusting that the naxonal and patricus feelings evinced by the tender of your constituents.

Trusting that the naxonal and patricus feelings evinced by the tender of your co-operation to the work of regenerating the government, may increase the glow of extlusions which pervendes the country, and harmonize all elements in our truly great and common cause, i accept the nothinasion with which you have befored in and am grattlemen, very respectably.

Your fallow citizen,

Your Sallow citizen,

Your Sallow citizen,

Your Sallow citizen,

Your Sallow citizen,

Nessys. Thomas M. Ford, Ambrese Stevens, W. A. Howard, Stephen M. Allen, Simon P. Kaza, Thea, Shankland, & E. Dunham, M. C. Greer, a Committee of the National American party.

Central American Appeal to France England. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEKALD.

Fre losed I send you an extract taken from the govern trictor" of the North, and calling upon " Poderoso Albion." Heroica Fran cia," (powerful England, beroic Fran tiw "vulture" of h ussia. It is an exceedingly rich article, and did time permit. I would have been pleased to have

transfitted if for the benefit of your many thousand readers. All a quiet on the Isthmus, and with probably remain so as teng as as, tip of war is kept at anchor the bardor. Sespectfully,

remain so as long as a ship of war is kept at anchor in the hardor. Respectfully.

SHAMEN ARBRICA WILL SAVE MINISTER.

France has lust covered herself with glory by throwing down the Pussiant Colesce. I rance and England, which concentrate whatever the worl of his of greaties, hereign, wisdom and plithauthropy incessantly watch over the sacred rights of the whole he ubanity.

When the valings of Norther of Europe was going to dina himself upon the Grient, and to tear the intestines of the Yeak, and if the Ifandering tooks of the Cannon of Schwiepol, took from the valings in the providing the minist of a free udable to box constitution will france and England, he with the long the ministry of the same did not seen approaching the minist of a free udable to box constitution will be two openite oceans. In the two ministry of the unitaries of so glorious preceding the world of the unitaries of so glorious preceding the world of the unitaries. They will defense in the unitaries of so glorious preceding to the unitaries of so glorious preceding the world of the unitaries. They will defense it, two natices of so glorious preceding the world of the unitaries. They will defense it, two natices of so glorious preceding the world preceding the provides of the unitaries. They will defense it, two natices of so glorious preceding the world preceding the provides of the latent the control of the dance of the latent provides and the very preceding. Such as they are preceding to the transfer of the force of the preceding the provides of the latent provides of the latent provides of the cannot provide the cannot be also to the region of the latent provides and the world of the another Attila cover the mensions. The latent provides the country of the force were to the defense of feeble nations and they are even the regions fell down from his loftyl height; in the response fell down from his loftyl height; in the construction of the down of salvanties into our groves, will die from the gate of the frome and they are the precess o

Granuda, Captain Griffin, from New Orleans, arri ved as Punta. Arenas (San Juan), on the 17th inst., a vith a posed as follows:-Captain A. W. Marsil, with 64 rank schooner of about 300 tons arrived, leaded with provi-

Another Southern Expedition.

New Your. June 28, 1866. I have thought that perhaps you would like to be informed of the following facts: An expedition is being formed in this and some Southern dities, whose destination is Mexico. It is to be commanded by American officers, and the usen armed with Minie rites and revolvers.

For several weeks past the Coroners' office has been quite dull, and the proceedings have been generally devoid of interest, but yesterday the "slate" was full of casualties, and so great was the amount of business busily employed from morning until Among the most interesting cases reported yesterday were the fol-

states that he dealt the tow in self-defence.

Harat Restra or Tutowissi Stown.—An inquestable held yesterday at the corner, of Clarksca. Washington streets, upon the body of a child six yeld, named Research Machington, who died from the of a fracture of the shall received an the Edd of Mag by being struckion, the head with astone, by a buy as a scorge Washer. The children, it appears, were playit a rough manner around a bonder which been lighted in West Eighth streak by some little by when Joung Walker picked up a same and shrew deceased, striking her on the lead. The skull was turned by the blow, yet the deceased survived more a monta. The Coroner ordered the arrest of the bo await the result of the inquest. The jury render verding of, "death from fracture of the skull, caused being struck on the head with a stone thrown by Goorga Walker." The prisoner was committed to Tomos, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The casted was an interesting child, and was born in Strate.

DELIRITY, TERMENS.—An inquest was held at the City Prison, ay Coroner Connery upon the body of a man named Robert Graves, who died from delirium tremeas. The decrased was about twenty-ciph years of a con-land. Cormorly been a resident of Provisione, Rhod-bland. Verdick, "Death from delirium tremeas." De